fore withdrew his amendment. Mr. Underwood then offered an amendment giving undisputably the same boundary line as that provided in the Omnibus bill, which was rejected. Yeas 24—nays 25.

After some farther debate the question was taken on
Mason's amendment offering a substitute for the whole

He proceeds to say, that the Commissioner had rebill, when it was rejected, yeas 14—nays 37.

The bill was then reported to the Senate with the several amendments made.

yeas 12-navs 35.

Several other amendments were made and rejected. Mr. Underwood resumed his amendment adopting the boundaries in the Omnibus Bill-rejected, yeas 25- own laws, by force. An amendment to reduce the amount to be paid to

Texas was rejected, 20 to 26.

An amendment to exclude El Passo from Texas was rejected, 24 to 26. After some farther amendments the bill was ordered

to be engrossed, and was then read a third time and passed, yeas 30—nays 20, as follows:
YEAS—Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright,
Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Foote,

NAVS-Atcheson, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Chase, Davis of Miss., Dodge of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward, Soule, Turney, Underwood, the Union. Upham, Walker, Yulee.

appointed on the Committee on Elections, in place of Mr. McGanghey excused.

Mr. Grinnell introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish all the correspondence and information in the Navy Department relative to the visit of the U. S. Ship Preble, to the port of Majaski in Japan, for the purpose of obtaining the release of 16 American Seamen.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on matic Approbation Bill. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., addressed the House at length, reviewing the President's Message and warmly advoca-

ting the rights of the South. He was followed by Mr. Savage, who stigmatized the President's Message, as revolutionary in its tone and hypocritical in its composition. Mr. Williams next took the floor and advocated the

The Hon. Chas. M. Conrad, of La., has been tendered

The Hon. T. M. McKennon of Pa., has been tendered the Department of the Interior. The Southern members of the House met last night in caucus and appointed a committee of fifteen, consisting of Toombs, Burt, Hilliard, Cabel, Howard, Thompson

the War Department, and is said to have accepted.

of Miss., Johnston of Ark., Morse, Greene, Sedden,

In the Legislature the democrats have fourteen majority

WARHINGTON, Aug. 12, P. M. SENATE.—The Senate took up the California bill. The question being taken on Turney's amendmentwhich is the same as that offered by Yulee as a substitute for California's part of the omnibus bill-was lost. After considerable debate, the California bill was ordered to be engrossed, and the question was stated to be on its passage, when a motion for adjournment pre-

House,-Mr. Meade asked leave to offer a resolution in relation to the Texas boundary question as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the President of the United States should avoid action which may be calculated to result in a collision, and await and is to be maintained and much the land, and is to be maintained and much the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and much large resolution of Congress.

Having thus freely communicated the results of my own reflection, on the most advisable mode of adjusting the boundary question, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress.

was passed.

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, August 11, 10 1-2 P. M. DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES .- War has now con menced in carnest. On the 25th two armies met, and, after some skrimishing, a regular engagement ensued, in which the Danes were victorious. The battle began at dawn and lasted seven hours. The Danes commened the attack with about 25,000 men. The insurrectionary army was about 20,000 strong. The centre of the Schleswig Holstieners, under Gen. Willschen, occu-pied the village of Udstadt, a little distance north of the

near the cropos of sixteen guns at Ekefeldt. The Holsteiners carried of two guns and spiked and abandoned

IMPROVEMENT IN OREGON .- The rapid strides which improvement has taken in Oregon makes it almost rival California in the rise of land. Eight years ago, an Eastern sea captain visited the place where the thriving town within the limits of the United States, as defined by the of Portland, Oregon, is now located, and found it one present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now vast forest, with not a building to be seen. At that time he took possession of a tract of six hundred and forty acres, under the act of the Legislature granting land gratis to actual settlers. Within a short period, the Boston Traveller says, he has been offered thirty thou. Boston Traveller says, he has been offered thirty thou. So the said dollars for one half the tract, which offer he refused,

Message of the President of the United States, can Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in Supreme Court of Indiana, May Term, 1850.

word of the Executive Message. He thought the friends of California had a right to expect her admission first. He saw no objection to Pearce's boundary line and thereof the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso,

overal amendments made.

The first amendment was the substitution of the exitants, to the fulfilment of his object, in favor of the es-The first amendment was the substitution of the expression, "per claim to territory," for the words "her territory," in that part of the bill relating to the consideration for which ten millions is to be paid to Texas.

After some discussion the amendment was concurred in.

The first amendment was the substitution of the extablishment of his object, in favor of the extablishment of the suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions of the law, and which obliges the President to enforce these provisions. Neither the constitution, nor the laws, nor my of Texas. These four counties which Texas proposes to extablish and organize, as being within her own juristic too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions of the law, and which obliges the President to enforce these provisions. Neither the constitution, nor the laws, nor my of the suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions of the law, and which obliges the President to enforce these provisions. Neither the constitution, nor my oath of office, leave me any alternative, or any choice in my mode of action.

the Governor, for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction and her

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Government of the United States, and I rejoice that they occur while the Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being improbable that, in consequence of these proceedings of Texas, a crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two

Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, and of the militia of the several States, when called into Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, the actual service of the United States. The Constituand of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declares, also, that he shall take eare that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to be established by competent authority. This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from threatened violence or from seizure, to be earried into threatened violence or from seizure, to be carried into time, give to the Congress information of the state of

Congress has power, by the Constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Underhill, Whig, from New York, was

Union; and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia, as for placing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the President, to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his office.

February, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, declares, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution of the united States shall be opposed, or their execution of the united States shall be opposed. posed, or their execution obstructed, in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordithe state of the Union, and took up the Civil and Diplomary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the militia,
cover mildness those powers might be executed, or howso far as may be necessary, to suppress such combina-tions, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

By the act of March 3, 1807, it is provided that in all cases of obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is of his Excellency the Governor of Texas, and the answer lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the thereto, and having made such observations as I have

concealed until last night, by some abolitionists, when an attempt was made to run them off. The police got word and overtook the carriage containing the slaves word and overtook the carriage containing the slaves as different to call out the militia or to employ the military the carriage fired on the pursuers which was returned by the latter, injuring two men badly.

The capture was finally made of the whole party except one of Tombs' slaves, who escaped. The hack driver and the person in charge, with the slaves, have been committed to prison.

If the laws of the United States are opposed or obstruction of the importance of an immediate and earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate and earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate division, or arrangement, or settlement of the question, or arrangement, or settlement of the certification of boundary between Texas and the territory of New Mexico. All considerations of justice, general expedience, and domestic tranquility call for this. It seems to the original judgment on the verdict, exclusive of the Mexico. All considerations of justice, general expedience, and domestic tranquility call for this. It seems to be, in its character and by position, the first, or one of the first, of the questions growing out of the necession.

The control of the importance of an immediate division, or arrangement, or settlement of the defendant individually, but against the defendant individually.

so far as they are not repugnant to the Constitution, laws ed what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and so far as they are not repugnant to the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States; to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who may commit treason against the State, according to the forms provided by her own constitution and her own laws.

But all this power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas herself. She can possibly confer to another it which can be lawfully exercised beyond her this government of Texas. In the first place, this seams by far the most prompt mode of proceeding.

carried elsewhere for trial for alleged offences, and this posse he too powerful to be resisted by the local and civil render of that claim. In a case like this, surrounded as California Bill ordered to be Engrossed in the

Senate.

Senate.

Warhington, Aug. 12, P. M.

Posse he too powerful to be resisted by the local and civil authorities, such seizure or attempt to seize is to be presented or resisted by the authority of the United States.

The grave and important question now arises, wheth
The grave and important question now arises, wheth-

ity of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the attention of Congress.

may be calculated to result in a collision, and await such legislation as Congress may adopt in reference to the territorial claim of Texas.

Objections being made, Mr. Meade gave notice that he would again attempt to introduce the resolution.

Mr. Schenck's resolution to close the debate on the civil and diplomatic bill on Tuesday, amended to Friday, connected formia and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of such the same poriod, is great.

important rights and securities were solemnly guaran- the country.

tied to the inhabitants residing therein. By the fifth article of the treaty it is declared, that "The boundary line between the two Republics shall tionary army was about 20,000 strong. The centre of the Schleswig Holstieners, under Gen. Willschen, occupied the village of Udstadt, a little distance north of the town Schleswig. The Danes attacked both wings of the enemy, and, after a combat continuing eight hours. the enemy, and, after a combat continuing eight hours, brought all their disposable strength against Willschen's troops, and at length forced him to retire to Sheleswig, towards Zenderberg. The defeat was most singal, and the result must be highly important to the Danes.

By dates from Hamburg of the 27th we learn that the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its westkilled, wounded, and missing at the battle of Udstadt are now stated at 7,000, of which the greater share was among the Danes. Danes in action estimated at 40,000, and the Holsteiners at 30,000. The Borshenshall states that General's offer of three days' truce. On the 26th the Danes had advanced to within a few miles of the Eider, near the cropos of sixteen guns at Ekefeldt. The Hol. across the Rio Colorado, following the division line be-

tween Upper and Lower California to the Pacific ocean."
The eighth article of the treaty is in the following

on the Texas Boundary Question.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Washington, August 9.

Senate.—The consideration of Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary line was taken up.

Mr. Winthrop took the floor upon his amendment offered yesterday. His principal object was to open the subject for farther discussion. He agreed with every word of the Executive Message. He thought the friends of California had a right to expect her administration on the Texas Boundary Question.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the two Houses of Congress, a letter from his excellency the governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, according to the principles of the United States, according to the principles of the United States, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion, without restriction."

It is plain, therefore, on the face of these treaty stimulation.

lations, that all Mexicans established in territories north or east of the line of demarkation already mentioned, come within the protection of the ninth article; and that that State, he dispatched a special Commissioner, with the treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction does extend over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, as well as in the free exercise of their religion; and this supreme law of the land being thus in actual He proceeds to say, that the Commissioner had re-ported to him, in an official form, that the military offi-shall be displaced or superseded by other legal provi-sions; and if it be obstructed or resisted by combinations oo powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the

The Executive Government of the United States has The question recurring on the proviso, which was itself an amendment, that five of the ten millions of the stock shall not be issued until the creditors of Texas shall have been paid.

Mr. Atchison spoke in favor of its rejection.

After some farther debate the proviso was agreed to, very start of the proviso was agreed to, the formula of the united States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States has left the constant of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor as it any people, until conquered and severed from the Republic of Mexico, by the American arms.

The Legislature of Texas has been called together by the Constant of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor as it any between the State of Texas and the United States has line of boundary between the State of Texas and the United States has left of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between the State of Texas and the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between the State of Texas and the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between the State of Texas and the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between the State of Texas and the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between the State of Texas and the United States has no power or authority to determine the line of boundary between the State far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt can only be removed by some act of Congress, to which the assent removed by some act of Congress, to which the assent of the State of Texas may be necessary, or by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but in the meantime if disturbances or collisions arise or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the Executive Government, however, painful the duty, to take care that the laws be faithfully maintained; and he can regard only the actual state of things as it existed at the date of only the actual state of things as it existed at the date of which the trial at law was had, and in time for the comthe treaty, and is bound to protect all inhabitants who were then established, and who now remain north and the Circuit Court can entertain a motion for a new The Circuit Court can entertain a motion for a new Houses of Congress—and still more emphatically the Executive Government—to an immediate readiness for the performance of their respective duties.

By the Constitution of the United States, the President is constituted commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual correct of the United States. The Constitution of the United States, when called into the actual correct of the United States. The Constitution of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States. The Constitution of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States. The Constitution of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the actual correct of the United States when called into the united States when ca does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive to establish any civil or military government within that Territory. That power belongs exclusively to the legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or any thorising approach of the sole in this case, which the Executive to establish any civil or military government within that Territory. That power belongs exclusively to the legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or any thorising approach of the figure of the sole property of the sole propert Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texan laws,

authorising any such governments. The duty of the Executive extends only to the execution of laws and the maintenance of treaties actually in

It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the ever mildness those powers might be executed, or how-ever clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might ever clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might

purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall thought the occassion called for respecting constitutional Message, after which the House adjourned.

Washington, Aug. 9.

A few days since four male slaves, belonging to Messrs. Tombs and Stevens, were missing, and had been concealed until last night, by some abolitionists, when ed or obstruct- subject is now before both Houses, if I express my deep not against the defendant individually, but against the

its performance, clear and ample.

No government can be established for New Mexico, either State or Territory, until it shall be first assertand. Thomas McLean, Clingman and Houston, to propose measures for action in the South, respecting the slavery and territorial questions. After the appointment of the committee the meeting adjourned till Monday night.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.

Five slaves who had run away from their owners, in the State, were brought down this morning on the cars of the Susquehanan Railroad, from Peana. It appears of the Susquehanan Railroad, from Peana. It appears of the Susquehanan Railroad, from Peana. It appears of the Susquehanan Railroad, from Peana and thouston, to propose and that moment trespassers; they are no of the State, were brought down this morning on the cars of the Susquehanan Railroad, from Peana. It appears of the Susquehanan Railroad, from Peana. It appears of the Susquehanan Railroad, from Peana. It appears of the Susquehanan Railroad, from Peana and Houston, to propose and that moment trespassers; they are no off the States, or into any territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce any laws of Texas, the the derivation of the gotten proporty of the United States, and the most prompt most of the gottenment of Texas. In the first place, this seems by far the most prompt most of proposed did the end can be accomplished. If light the end can be accomplished by Congress is as each end of the domental probability, before the end can be accomplished. If light the end can be accomplished by Congress, was the contr

himself. The affair produced great excitement.

BALTIMORE, August 12.

A despatch received here states that Reed, democrat, is elected Governor of North Carolina by 3,600 majority.

In the Legislature the democrats have forgteen majority. er there be in the Territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which, or the obstruction of which, would constitute a case calling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President.

Government of the United States would be justined, in my opinion, in allowing an indemnity to Texas, not an reasonable and extravagant, but fair, liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation.

I think no event would be hailed with more gratification.

I think no event would be hailed with more gratification.

I think no event would be hailed with more gratification.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "this Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the have now, for a long time, agitated the country, and octreaties made, or which shall be made, under the author- eupied, to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and

fornia and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States, and were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the treaty of peace.

By that treaty the title by conquest was confirmed, and these territories, provinces, or departments, separated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain integrated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain follows a return of harmony and good will, an increased attachment to the Union, and the general satisfaction of the control of the treaty of peace.

Mexico forever is the date of the treaty of peace.

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Mexico forever is the date of the treaty of peace.

M MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, August 6, 1850.

IF We have frequently heard it contradicted, that Mr. Corwin used the expression attributed to him in the an- within 20 days and earlier than the next term of the nexed extract from his speech in the United States Senate, in 1846. When this speech was made we placed it on record for future reference. But we would refer (R. S. 1843, p. 773,) was held to be cured by another branch, emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico.

In all the felerance. Date of the southern the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a day fixed by law shall be returnable at such day, although a different day may be named in said process. It is a statute which provides that all process returnable at a day fixed by law shall be returnable at such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a day fixed by law shall be returnable at such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a different day may be named in said process. It is a statute which provides that all process returnable at a day fixed by law shall be returnable at such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a such as may have doubts upon the subject, to good whigh a day fixed by law shall be returnable at a such as may have doubts upon the subject.

hundred millions in a few years, and we want room. If I were a Mexican I would tell you, "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come ints mine we will greet you with bloody hands, and welcome you to hospitable graves.—Dayton Empire.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.—The treaty just con-cluded with Mexico, by Mr. Letcher, does not please the All that is now requisite

reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic took possession of a tract of six hundred and forty acres, under the act of the Legislature granting line, retaining the property which they possess in the said retrieval to the Legislature granting line, retaining the property which they possess in the said retrieval to the Legislature granting line, retaining the property which they be posses in the said retrieval to the Legislature granting line, retaining the property which they be posses in the said retrieval to the Legislature granting land grant granting land granting granting granting land granting granting land granting granting land granting granting

Reported for the State Sentinel

BY ALBERT G. PORTER, ESQ.
TUESDAY, June 4, 1850.
Tercy v. Strain. Error to the Washington C. C. McMahon v. Thompson. Error to the Washington

SMITH, J.—The transcript of a justice's judgment to bind real estate becomes a lien upon the real estate of the judgment defendant so soon as it is filed and recorded, and entered on the docket of judgments in the clerk's office of the county in which the land is situate, and has preference over a judgment subsequently ren-dered in the circuit court of the county where the tran-

Land was sold at sheriff's sale upon three executions, issued upon judgments, two of which were of a date subsequent to the date of a mortgage upon the same land; and the proceeds were applied to the satisfaction of the executions according to the date of the judgments upon which they issued. Held, That this was correct; and that there was no

foundation for an objection that the proceeds of the sale over what was necessary to satisfy the execution issued on the oldest judgment should have been applied to the satisfaction of the mortgage in preference to the other two executions. Affirmed, with two per cent. damages.

Hall et al. v. Williams. Error to the Marion C. C.

Hotchkiss v. Daily. Error to the Fayette C. C. Af-Mason v. Palmerton. Error to the Dearborn C. C. PERKINS, J .- A bill in chancery which seeks to obtain a new trial of a suit at law on the ground of newly dis-

plaintiff in a suit at law to be in a county where the trial was had, but too late to have him examined, is not sufficient to sustain a motion for a new trial of the cause no reason appearing why his deposition could not have been taken in the State where he resided.

Neither is the affidavit of the plaintiff, stating that one ever clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might nevertheless follow, of which no human sagacity can foresee either the evils or the end.

Having thus laid before Congress the communication the laid before Congress the communication of the plaintiff's statement as to his (the juror's) expressions. Aftermed. Flagg, admr. v. Winans. Error to the Probate Court Catalogues, Catalogues,

PER CURIAM .- Winans sued Flagg, admr. of Blossom, for a debt due from the estate of the intestate.

Chrisman v. Rariden. Error to the Hancock C. C.

Affirmed.

Crawford v. The State. Error to the Hamilton C. C. SMITH, J.—An indictment for the larceny of a bank note, described it as "a bank note of the State Bank of Ohio, for the payment of ten dollars." Held, That the description was sufficiently particular.

Engleman v. The State, at this term.

incress of the note, and more than was necessary to meet the provisions of the staute relative to the evidence

Pierson et al. v. Doe d. & Turner et al. Appeal from he Hendricks C. C.

PERKINS, J.—The owner of a mere reversionary intest in land cannot make such a conveyance as will entirest in land cannot make such a conveyance as will enti-

tle the purchaser to the immediate possession. Where the plaintiff in ejectment traces title to the

tablish his title. R. S. pp. 422, 728.

Where lands are demised for a definite term, no notice to the tenant to quit is necessary in order to maintain

ejectment. R. S. p. 817. An entry adverse to the lawful owner is not to be presumed. 3 Johns. Cases, 124. An instrument under the signature and seal of a party and attested by a subscribing witness, acknowleding the receipt of a sum of money "for his interest in a particu-

lar tract of land, but containing no words of conveyance, does not convey the legal title to such land. Aftirmed.

Carey v. Basford. Error to the Noble C. C. BLACKFORD, J .- The mistake in a writ of foreign attachment, which consisted in its being made returnable

To Canada wheat crop was never better. It is to correct this day, and offered for sale at setting that 4,000,000 bushels of surplus will be sent.

COMMERCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14, 1850.

Flour, \$3 50. Wheat, 55@60c Hams-Country, 6 %c; sugar cured, 98 10c. Rio Coffee, 12m1234c. Sugar, 7@7 Mc. Flaxseed, 65@70c.

Rectified Whiskey, 25c.

he; and while memory performs her office, will he live in the affections of a community alive to his intrinsic worth. As an evidence of the estimate that was placed upon his character, it is only necessary to mention the fact, that he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tipton County, on the day that he died. As a professional man his prospects were flattering for distinction in his profession. Thus in the vigor of manhood, and the midst of flattering prospects for worldly honor, was Brady cut down by the relentless hand of death. I gazed with breathless silence, and intense anxiety of mind on his lifeless corpse, then turned away and wept in the bitterness of my heart, at the sad scene of mortality before me. His disease was billious Diarrhoea, which terminated in death, after an illness of two weeks. TIPTON, IND., August 6, 1850.

DIED, On Monday, the 12th instant, in the 23d year of her age, ELIZABETH, wife of Sanford Morris.

Eulogies of the dead fall upon the ear of the stranger as an oft repeated tale; it is only when death enters the circle of our own acquaintance, that we feel its solemnity; then it is often, as in the present instance, that eulogy would be superfluous. We will only say of the deceased, that none knew her but felt the influence of Professor. her pure and exalted nature. She was a daughter, a wife, and a mother, in the broadest, deepest sense of those terms Death, in marking her for his victim, robbed earth of one of its fairest flowers, and society, where it is not shown that the evidence discovered would probably have changed the result of the suit. Reversed.

State ex rel. Archer v. Smith et al. Error to the Allen C. C.

Per Curiam. The declaration in this case, which Declaration in this case, which to every not all the suits of one of its brightest ornaments; her death was as her of one of its brightest ornaments.

murrer, and give the defendants time to plead.

Concell v. Anderson. Appeal from the Franklin C. C.

BLACKFORD, J.—The circumstance that a material of Indiana University will take place on Wednesday the witness resident in another State, was discovered by the 14th day of August. On the occasion, an Address will be delivered

> SENTINEL JOB PRINTING OFFICE. The Proprietor having purchased at the East a new and SUPERIOR BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, Is prepared to execute, with elegance and dispatch, and or erate terms,

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK: Cards, Labels, Hat Tips, Bill Heads, Receipts, Blank Notes, Bills Lading. Dray Receipts, Concert Bills, Posters, Checks, Hand Bills, AND BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AUSTIN H. BROWN,

Sentinel Buildings, Washington street, near Meridian TEILS!-We have on hand a few plain and figured silk Veils article are invited to call and examine our stock.

ALSO—Lawns at 12½c per yard, and a few patterns of Ber ages, which we will sell at greatly reduced prices.

H. J. & B. C. HORN. INEN HDKFS!—A splendid assortment of plain and em-broidered Linen Handkerchiefs, warranted to suit all tastes. Also, an assortment of Buffaio Combs, at augl4 HORN'S.

ADIES' FANCY STORE .- Beautiful Fans, Tortoise shell Combs, silver, do., horn, do., long twisted silk mits, Berlin cord for sun bonnets; a few white crape bonnets that will be sold very cheap; belts, ribbons, sides, French embroidered capes and collars, linen cambric pocket handkerchiefs, ladies' dress caps, from twenty-five cents to two dollars; silk and lace

WANTED, Two or three industrious boys to work about our printing office. Smart lads from 15 to 17 years old, who are disposed to do something for themselves, will find a good opportunity by applying soon. Those who have worked in a printing office will be preferred. ELLIS & SPANN. Indianapolis, Aug. 14, 1850. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration

on the estate of James Kief, late of Marion county, de-sed, have this day been granted and issued to the undersigned by the probate court of Marion county. The estate is proba-LAWRENCE KENNEDY. RICE.—A good article of Rice just received at the drug store of augit J. P. SIDDALL, Washington st. CANDLES.—Star and Mould Candles—a good article, just received and for sale at aught SIDDALL'S Drug Store.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—A safe and effectual remedy for dysentary and other like affections. Prepared and sold by augl4 J. P. SIDDALL, Druggist. STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS note of the State of Ohio of the denomination of ten dollars, the testimony of three witnesses, who professed to be persons of skill, to the value and genuineness of the note, and evidence that the prisoner passed it as genuine and received articles of value to the amount of 10 dollars in exchange for it, was held to be ample proof of the genusate of the complaint herein; also, an affidavit of a disinterested person, showing that the said Michael Imhoff is not a resident of the state of Indiana. The said Michael Imhoff is not a resident of the state of Indiana. notified of the pendency of said bill of complaint, and that he be and appear on the first day of said term of said court, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer said bill of complaint, or the matters and things therein contained will be heard and determine in his absence. WM. STEWART, Clerk M. C. C.

THE STATE OF INDIANA

A T this time comes the plaintiff by his counsel, and it ap-Where the plaintiff in ejectment traces title to the land in controversy to a person in possession under a deed, and to the same source from which the defendant derives his title, it is unnecessary to show a patent from the Government.

Copies of deeds from the Recorder's office, attested by the Recorder as true and complete copies, under his official seal, may be used by a plaintiff in ejectment to establish his title. R. S. pp. 422-728

STATE OF INDIANA, HANCOCK COUNTY, SS. BE it known that on this 22d day of July, A. D., 1850, the Clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, her bill of complainant, by R. A. Riley, her solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, her bill of complaint herein; also, an affidavit of a disinterested person showing that the said Wilburn Siton is not a resident of the State of Indiana. The said Wilburn Siton is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

The said Wilburn Siton is not a resident of the state of the landars.

The said Wilburn Siton is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said bill of complaint, and that he be and appear on the first day of said term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on the fourth Monday in September next, and answer said bill of complaint, or the matters and things therein contained will be heard and determined in his absence.

WILLIAM SERASTIAN Check H. C. C. WILLIAM SEBASTIAN, Clerk H. C. C. R. A. RILEY, Sol. for Com.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The personal property belonging to the estate of Isaac Estep, late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased, consisting in part of horses, cattie, hogs, sheep, one wagon, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, wheat, hay, 27 acres of corn, &c. &c., will be sold to the highest bidder, at public anction, at the late residence of said decedent, in Washington township, in said county, commencing on Saturday the 24th slay of August next, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M., and continuing from day to day between the same hours, until the whole of said property

TERMS OF SALE .- On all sums over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with good security, payable without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws. All sums of three dollars and under cash in hand. july31-2w ELIZABETH ESTEP, Adm'x. A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The personal property be-longing to the estate of John C. Johnston, late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased, consisting in part of horses, cattle, hors, sheep, 3 wagons, farming implements, household and kitch-

The Railroad.

The last Sidney O., Banner, says:—The prospects of a speedy completion of our great road was never so good. It will be seen by the letter which we publish this week from J. H. Goodman Esq. President of the company, that our County Bonds has been negotiated on favorable terms. We are advised, that the terms obtained are better than has ever before been obtained for any western City or County securities.

All that is now requisite to insure the finishing of the

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of John C. Johnston, late of Marion county, deceased, have this day been granted and issued to the undersigned by the Clerk of the Marion Probate Court. The estate is JOHN NEWKIRK, Adm'r. July 6, 1850 .- 3w.

A CARD.—Miss Helen King respectfully announces to the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity that her SCHOOL will be resumed on Monday, 2d Sept., at the residence of Mr-Francis King, Tennessee street, where instruction will be given in the various English branches of education; also French, if desired. Particular attention given to small children.

Indianapolis, July 24.

SIDDALL'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,-This Tincture is excellent erticle, used as a preventive and curative of C Cans, for sale by HENRY S. KELLOGG. DR. JOHNSON, his Religious Life and his Death. Just re-ceived by C. B. DAVIS, 101217 No. 12, Washington street.

WYOODEN WARE, Such = Tube, Churus, Buckets. &c., a SMITH & HANNA

P. S. BARBER & CO. 455 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
FALL FASHION FOR 1850.

Crown 7% inches high, % yeoman, 5-16 bell at sides, 3-16 front and rear, % curved. Brim 1% of an inch front and rear, 2% at the sides. Set, large open roll curl 1-16 raised, % of an inch curved. Bands, % of an inch wide. Binding, % of an inch

Time for introducing Pashion last Saturday in August. Marson des Modes, Louisville, August 1, 1850.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. [For the Indiana State Sentine].]

DEATH OF WILLIAM F. BRADY.

This morning our quiet town and the peaceful homes of her citizens, are clothed in the habiliments of sorrow, on account of the death of one of our most interesting citizens. Much might be said in commendation of his virtues and moral worth, to the community in which he lived. As an intellectual man he had not a superior in our county—none shone brighter in the social circle than he; and while memory performs her office, will he live in

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

LAW DEPARTMENT — FIFTH SESSION.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL.D.,

Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

PRESTON S. LOUGHBOROUGH, LL.D.,

Professor of the History and Science of Law, including the Common Law and International Law.

HON. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK,

Professor of the Law of Real Property and of the Practice of Law, including Pleating and Evidence.

THE Fifth Session of the School will commence on the First Monday in November next, and continue four membra.

Monday in November next, and continue four months.

Instruction will be given by recitations, by examinations, and by stal lectures and expositions, of which six in every week will be

The Students will also be instructed in the preparation of lega The Students and pleading.

The Students of the Law Department of the University are, by a provision of its charter, entitled to offend the Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department without charge. A course of such lectures will be delivered to the Law and Medical classes

The fee is \$20 to each Professor, and the matriculation fee \$5. Good board and lodging can be had in Louisville and its vicinity for from \$3 to \$3 50 per week. unications should be addressed to Professor Pirtle at Louis

ille, Ky. JAMES GUTHRIE, aug 10-3w. [Lon. Jour.] Pres't of the University of Lonisville. BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR AUGUST, 1850. #30.000·

10 PRIZES OF \$4,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 92, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexdria, Va., on Saturday, the 17th of August, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME. \$30,000 | 10 Prizes of • 25,000 | 10 | do • 10,060 | 10 | do • 6,000 | 10 | do • 3,815 | &c. Prize of \$4,000 do -1,000 do &c.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY! CAPITAL PRIZE 60,000 DOLLARS! \$30,000! \$20,000! \$15,000! 200 Prizes of \$1,250! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Mososoatta Academy, Class No. H. for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 24,

GRAND SCHEME 860,000 | 1 Prize of 30,000 | 1 do do -5,000 20,000 1 11,466 10 Prizes of 5,000 200 do While Tickets \$18-Halves 89-Qua

15,0000. 20,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 57, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 31,

14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets. BRILLIANT SCHEME. Splendid Prize of \$45,000 | 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000 1 do de 10,000 10 Prizes of do do do 4,000 22 do 3,000 &c. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets
Certificates of Packages of 25 Half Tickets Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the aboxe Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt atten-tion, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address J. & C. MAURY, Agents,

A the undersigned has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Fellenjer, deceased, late of Mariou county, State of Indiana. All persons having accounts against said estate will please present the same for adjustment; and all persons indeteed to the estate will please call and pay up while it can be done without costs. The estate is probably solvent.
aug6-3w THOMAS MORROW, Admin'r. DURE CIDER VINEGAR-A first rate article, constantly on

hand and for sale by J. M. BRAMWELL & Co. IFE AND LETTERS of Thomas Campbell. Edited by Wil A liam Beattie, M.D., one of his executors, in two vols.

square, for the use of the Convention and the next General Assembly. The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, and the contractor to give bond and security for the faithful performance. One-third of the Wood to be delivered by the first of October next, and the balance by the first of December. This 5th day of August, 1850. JAMES P. BRAKE,

CHARLES H. TEST, E. W. H. ELLIS,

aug7-3w. (Journal copy.) TO RENT, the building situated on the corner of Washington and Delaware streets, recently occupied as a Hard-ware Store. Enquire of Platt & Wainwright at the sign of the Gilt Elephant and Cook Stove, Washington street.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—HELDINE; or the Unrevealed Secret. A Tale, by "Talvi." THE REDSLS; or Boston before the Revolution, by the author THE EARL'S DAUGHTER; by the author of "Amy Herbert,"
"Gertrude," &c. Edited by the Rev. Wm. Sewell, D.P.
THE BEAUTIES OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE; illustrated by fortyeight original plates, designed for this work; by Minard Lafever, Architect. New edition. Just received and for sale by ROSS & RAY.

LEMENTARY SKETCHES of Moral Philosofity; deliv-1866. By the late Rev. Syoney Smith, A. M. Published by Harper & Brothers. For sale by ROSS & RAY, aug.3 One door West of Browning's Hotel. DICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION: OF Illus

trations in pen and pencil of the History, Scenery, Biography, Relics, and Traditions of the Wer for Independence. Six hundred engravings. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. By Benson J. Lossing, aug.3 VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—The Mill Property erect ed by Allen McLean, at the Bluffs of White River, in Mor-ran county, will be offered for sale at my office on Saturday. August 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Indianapolis, July 31, 1850-2w. Auditor of State.

STATE OF INDIANA, BOONE COUNTY. IN THE PROSATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY, AUGUST TERM, 1830.

Petition for Partition and for assignment of Donest—Solomon Buck and Helena Buck his wife ts. Thomas King and Katharine King his wife, Liram J. Peters, Philip Peters, Rebecca E. Peters, Eusebius S. Peters, Susannah Peters, Valentine Peters, Sylvestor Peters, and William Elrod and Lavinia Elrod his

BE it remembered that on this 8th day of June, 1850, the said Solomon Buck and wife, by Angle & Dougherty, their attorneys, filed in the clerk's office of the Boone Probate Court their petition in the above entitled cause, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person, that said Thomas King and Katharine his wife, and Liram J. Peters are non-residents of the State of Indiana.

Therefore, the said Thomas King and wife, and Liram J. Peters, defendants aforesaid, are hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said petition; and that unless they appear in said court on the calling of the cause at the next term to be held at Lebanon, on the 2d Monday in August next, and answer or plead to said petition, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Attest, A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Isaac Estep, late of Marion county, deceased, have this day been granted and issued to the undersigned by the Clerk of the Marion Probate Court. The estate is probably solvent. july31-3w ELIZABETH ESTEP, Adm'x.

CANARY AND HEMP SEED, Just received and for sale at

and for sale by J. P. SIDDALL, Druggist. july 21

sived and fer sale whole